

PARIS (ZNF746) Repression of PGC-1 α Contributes to Neurodegeneration in Parkinson's Disease

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SUMMARY

A hallmark of Parkinson's disease (PD) is the preferential loss of substantia nigra dopamine neurons. Here, we identify a new *parkin* interacting substrate, PARIS (ZNF746), whose levels are regulated by the ubiquitin proteasome system via binding to and ubiquitination by the E3 ubiquitin ligase, *parkin*. PARIS is a KRAB and zinc finger protein that accumulates in models of *parkin* inactivation and in human PD brain. PARIS represses the expression of the transcriptional coactivator, PGC-1 α and the PGC-1 α target gene, NRF-1 by binding to insulin response sequences in the PGC-1 α promoter. Conditional knockout of *parkin* in adult animals leads to progressive loss of dopamine (DA) neurons in a PARIS-dependent manner. Moreover, overexpression of PARIS leads to the selective loss of DA neurons in the substantia nigra, and this is reversed by either *parkin* or PGC-1 α coexpression. The identification of PARIS provides a molecular mechanism for neurodegeneration due to *parkin* inactivation.

INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder that is characterized phenotypically by bradykinesia, rigidity, tremor, and neuropsychiatric disturbances (Savitt et al., 2006). Although the cause of PD in the majority of cases is unknown, there are rare familial cases for which the genes have been identified. There are at least sixteen PD associated loci (Gasser, 2007). Mutations in *α -synuclein* and *leucine rich repeat kinase 2* (*LRKK2*) cause autosomal dominant PD. Four genes have been linked to autosomal recessive PD (AR-PD) and include mutations in *parkin*, *DJ-1*, *PINK1*, and *ATP13A2*. Investigating the biology of these genes and their mutant protein

has provided tremendous insight into the pathogenesis of both familial and sporadic PD (Gasser, 2007; Savitt et al., 2006).

Parkin is an ubiquitin E3 ligase (Shimura et al., 2000; Zhang et al., 2000). In general, PD-associated mutations in *parkin* lead to loss of its E3 ligase function (Tanaka et al., 2004). Moreover, oxidative, nitrosative, and dopaminergic stress, which play important pathogenic roles in PD inactivate *parkin*, suggesting that *parkin* inactivation may play a role in sporadic PD (Chung et al., 2004; LaVoie et al., 2005; Winklhofer et al., 2003). Thus, substrates of *parkin* that are subject to proteasomal degradation should accumulate in animal and cellular models of *parkin* inactivation and AR-PD due to *parkin* mutations, and also in sporadic PD. There are a diverse array of *parkin* substrates that has hindered the generation of a consensus in the field on *parkin*'s physiologic function and pathologic role in PD. Moreover, *parkin*'s ability to mono- and polyubiquitinate as well as ubiquitinate proteins with both lysine-48 and lysine-63 chains has made it difficult to reconcile a common biochemical pathway for *parkin*'s role in PD (Dawson and Dawson, 2010).

Here, we identify a new *parkin* interacting substrate, PARIS, which provides a molecular mechanism for neurodegeneration due to *parkin* inactivation in PD. Our results show that *parkin* regulates the levels of PARIS via the ubiquitin proteasome system (UPS). We show that PARIS is a major transcriptional repressor of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPAR γ) coactivator-1 α (PGC-1 α) expression and that conditional knockout (KO) of *parkin* in adult mice leads to progressive loss of dopamine (DA) neurons through PARIS overexpression and transcriptional repression of PGC-1 α .

RESULTS

PARIS Is a KRAB and C2H2 Zinc Finger Protein

PARIS was identified by yeast two-hybrid screening using *parkin* as bait (Zhang et al., 2000). Human PARIS (ZNF746) is a 644 amino acid protein that contains a Kruppel-associated box (KRAB) at its N-terminus and a C2HC/C2H2 type zinc finger at its C terminus (Figure 1A). There is a high degree of homology

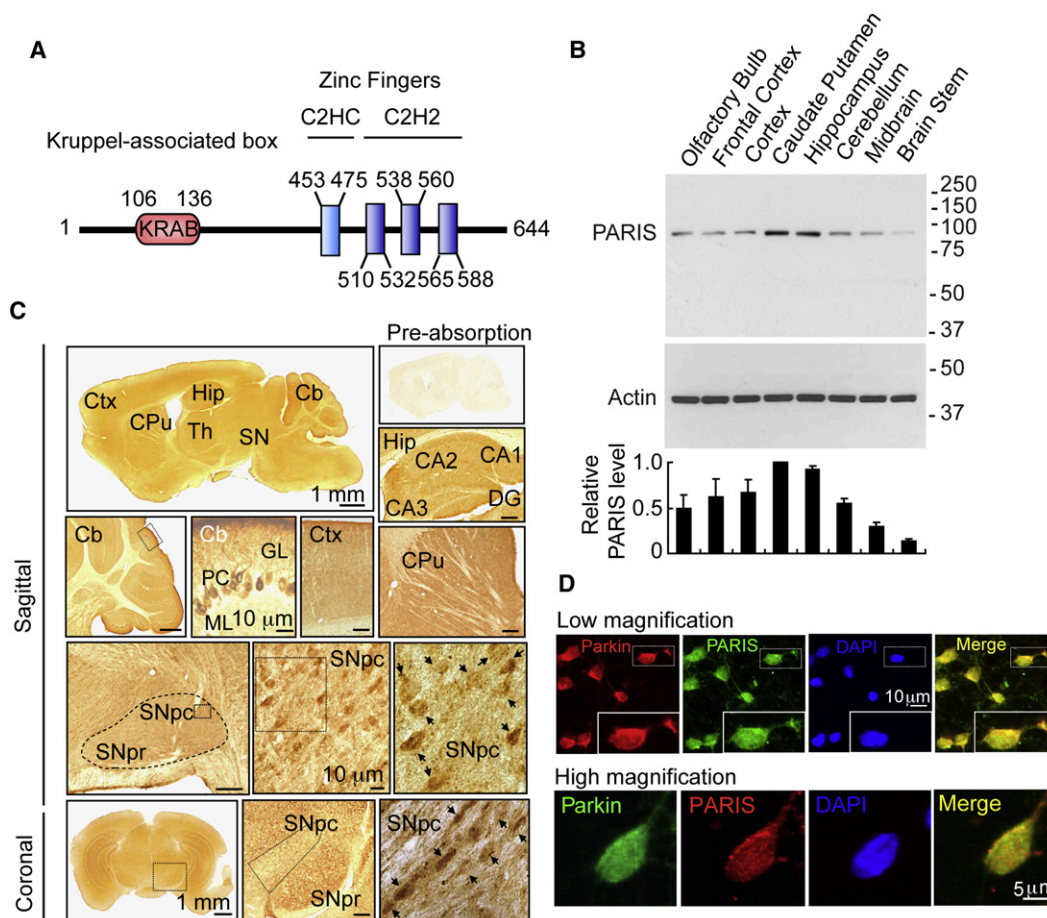


Figure 1. Identification of a Parkin Interacting Substrate, PARIS

(A) Schematic representation of PARIS. The conserved Kruppel associated Box (KRAB) and Zinc Finger motifs and their location are indicated.

(B) Regional analysis and levels of PARIS protein expression via immunoblot in various brain regions. Data = mean \pm SEM, $n = 3$.

(C) Immunohistochemical distribution of PARIS in a sagittal and coronal sections of 6-week-old male C57BL mouse brain. Right upper panel shows an antigen preabsorption control. Ctx, cerebral cortex; Hip, hippocampus; CPu, caudate putamen; SNpr, SN pars reticulata; SNpc, SN pars compacta; Th, thalamus; Cb, cerebellum; (Cb); PC, Purkinje cells; ML, molecular cell layer; GL, granule cell layer; DG, dentate gyrus. Dashed (-) line outlines SN. High power view of SNpc (rectangles in third row) is shown in the third row middle and lower middle and right panel. Scale bars represent 200 μ m unless indicated, $n = 3$.

(D) Confocal microscopy demonstrates that endogenous PARIS and parkin are colocalized mainly in the cytoplasm of rat cortical neurons. Top Panel, Parkin-red; PARIS-green. Inset – high power view of an individual neuron. Bottom panel, Parkin-green; PARIS-red, Nucleus-DAPI-blue, merge-yellow, $n = 4$.

See also Figure S1.

among human, mouse and rat PARIS proteins (Figure S1A). Northern blot and immunoblot analysis reveals that PARIS is expressed in all organs examined (Figures S1B and S1C). PARIS is differentially expressed in the brain with low levels in cerebellum and midbrain (Figure 1B). Immunohistochemistry reveals that PARIS is heterogeneously distributed throughout the brain and that it is localized to neurons, including substantia nigra (SN) pars compacta DA containing neurons (Figure 1C). Confocal imaging indicates that PARIS is colocalized with parkin in primary cortical neuron cultures (Figure 1D) and in SH-SY5Y dopaminergic-like cells (Figure S1D).

Parkin Interacts with PARIS

MYC-tagged parkin and FLAG-tagged PARIS coimmunoprecipitate in SH-SY5Y cells, whereas XIAP, a RING finger ubiquitin E3

ligase and ZNF398, a highly conserved homolog of PARIS do not interact with PARIS and parkin, respectively (Figure 2A). Recombinant GST-PARIS pulls down recombinant His-Parkin indicating that PARIS and parkin directly interact (Figure 2B). The familial PD-associated mutations in parkin, C431F, R275W, and Q311X bind to PARIS less avidly than WT parkin, whereas G430D mutant parkin binds to PARIS in a manner similar to WT parkin (Figure 2C). PARIS coimmunoprecipitates with parkin and parkin coimmunoprecipitates with PARIS from whole human striatum (Figure 2D) or mouse brain (Figure S2A). This endogenous interaction between parkin and PARIS is not observed in parkin exon 7 KO brain (Figure 2E) confirming the specificity of the interaction.

Domain mapping indicates that parkin binds to the C-terminal domain, but not the N-terminal domain of PARIS (Figure S2B).

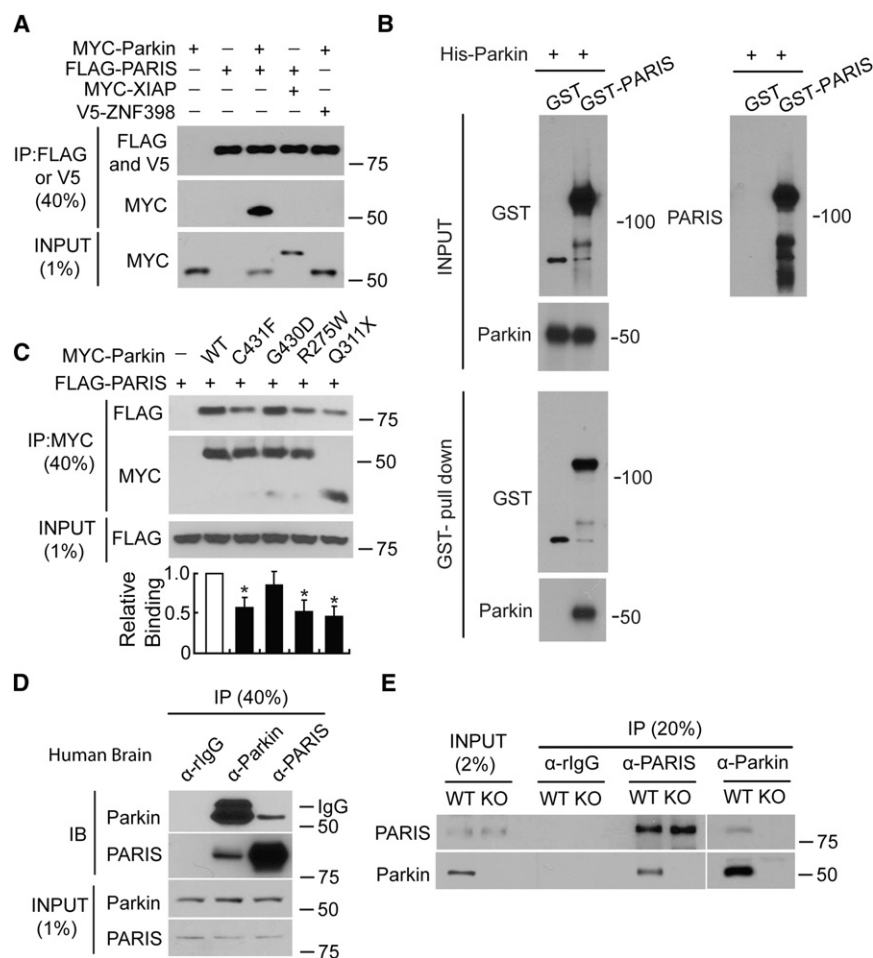


Figure 2. Parkin Interacts with PARIS

(A) Immunoprecipitated (IP) FLAG-PARIS interacts with MYC-Parkin, but not MYC-XIAP or the PARIS homolog, V5-ZNF398 (lane 6), $n = 3$.

(B) GST-pull down assay between parkin and PARIS indicates a robust interaction between parkin and PARIS, $n = 4$.

(C) Immunoprecipitated FLAG-PARIS interacts with WT Parkin and Parkin mutants (C431F, G430D, R275W, Q311X) in SH-SY5Y cells. Lower panel, relative binding, data = mean \pm SEM, $n = 3$, $*p < 0.05$, Student's t test.

(D) Immunoblot (IB) shows that Parkin and PARIS coimmunoprecipitate in human striatum, $n = 3$.

(E) Parkin and PARIS coimmunoprecipitate from WT mouse ventral midbrain, but not parkin KO ventral midbrain, $n = 3$.

See also Figure S2.

3A and 3B). ShRNA-Parkin eliminates the endogenous ubiquitination (lane 4, Figure 3B). To control for potential off-targets effects of shRNA-parkin, a shRNA-resistant WT parkin, but not a shRNA-resistant Q311X parkin mutant restores the ubiquitination of PARIS in the presence of shRNA-parkin (Figure 3B).

In vitro ubiquitin assays shows that parkin ubiquitinates PARIS in the presence of various E2 enzymes including UbcH5c (Figure S3A). There is no ubiquitination signal in the absence of PARIS (Figure S3B) and in the absence of parkin (Figure S3C) indicating that the ubiquitination signal is specific for PARIS ubiquitination. CHIP, which acts as a E4 for

To ascertain which domain of parkin binds to PARIS, various deletion constructs of MYC-tagged parkin were utilized. Coimmunoprecipitation experiments show that both the RING1 or RING2 domains are required for parkin binding to PARIS (Figures S2C and S2D). Taken together these results indicate that parkin interacts with the zinc finger domain of PARIS and PARIS binds to either the RING1 or RING2 domain of parkin.

Parkin Ubiquitinates PARIS and Regulates PARIS Levels

FLAG-tagged PARIS is ubiquitinated by MYC-tagged parkin in SH-SY5Y cells as shown by the substantial HA immunoreactivity in the form of a smear, which is characteristic of polyubiquitinated proteins (lane 3, Figure 3A). Familial linked parkin mutations C431F, G430D, and Q311X have substantially reduced ubiquitination activity against PARIS, whereas R275W has modest activity (Figure 3A). The reduction in ubiquitination of PARIS by these mutants is due, in part, to their reduced binding (see Figure 2C) as well as reduced E3 ligase activity of these parkin mutants (Sriram et al., 2005).

FLAG-PARIS is ubiquitinated in the absence of exogenous parkin (lane 2, Figures 3A and 3B). This endogenous ubiquitination is enhanced with coexpression of WT parkin (lane 3, Figures

parkin (Imai et al., 2002), enhances the ubiquitination of PARIS by parkin, but it has no affect in the absence of parkin indicating that CHIP does not ubiquitinate PARIS directly (Figure S3D). OTU1, a K48-linkage specific deubiquitinating enzyme (Messick et al., 2008), successfully hydrolyzed the polyubiquitin chain on PARIS (Figures S3E and S3F) and a K48-specific anti-ubiquitin antibody, but not a K63 antibody detects the polyubiquitin chain on PARIS (Figure S3E), suggesting that endogenous and exogenous parkin ubiquitinates PARIS via K48 linkages.

The steady-state level of PARIS is regulated by the ubiquitin proteasome system since the level of PARIS increases approximately two to three fold when SH-SY5Y cells are treated with the proteasome inhibitor, MG132 (Figure 3C). The levels of PARIS and parkin are tightly and significantly correlated ($R^2 = 0.9985$) in coexpression experiments in SH-SY5Y cells in which increased levels of parkin lead to decreased levels of PARIS (Figure 3D). Cyclohexamide (100 μ g/ml) chase experiments in SH-SY5Y cells transiently expressing GFP-tagged PARIS with or without WT parkin or Q311X parkin demonstrate that the decrease in the steady-state levels of PARIS is accelerated in the presence of WT parkin compared with cells transfected with GFP-vector or familial linked parkin Q311X mutant

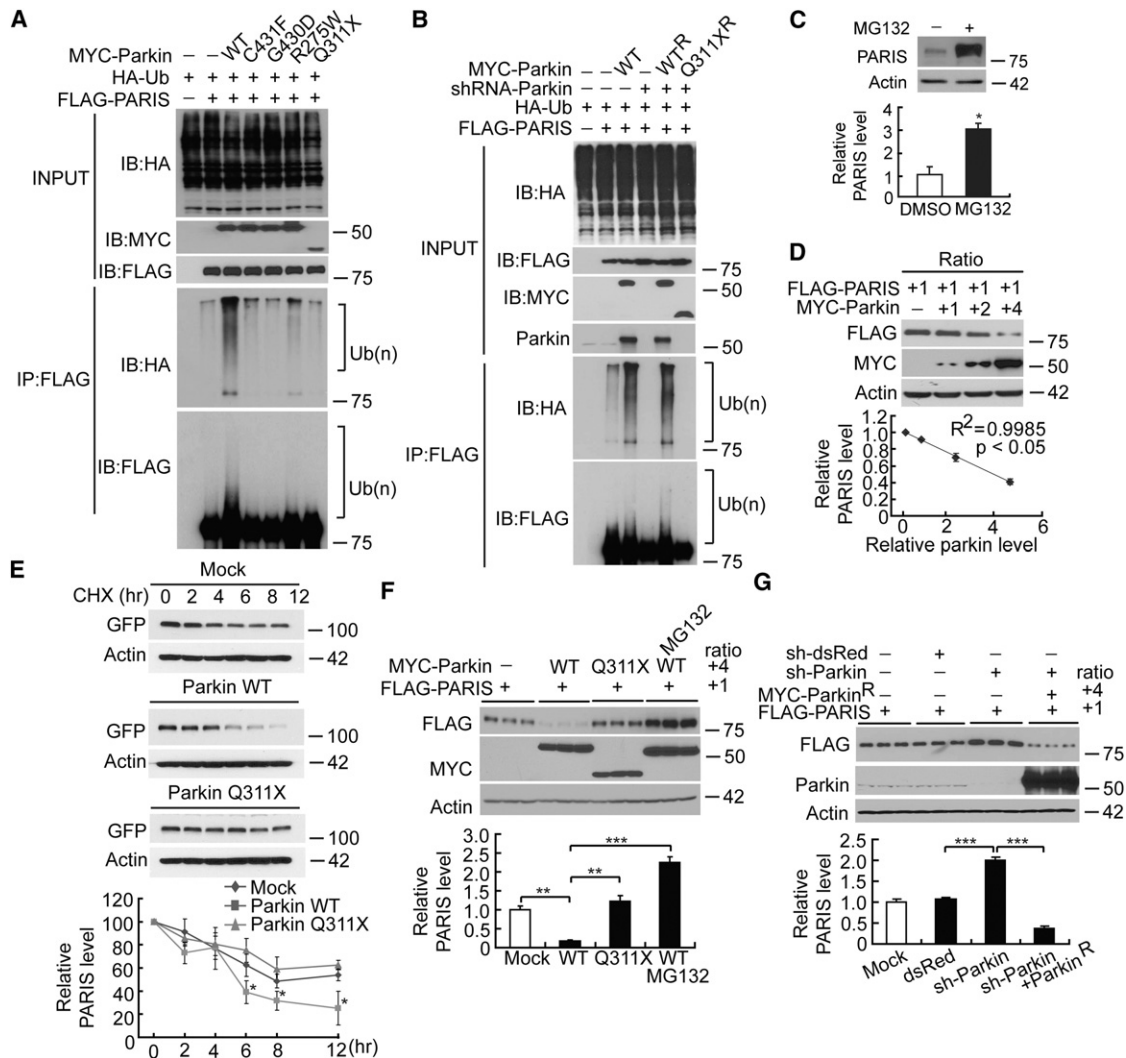


Figure 3. Parkin Ubiquitinates and Regulates the Ubiquitin Proteasomal Degradation of PARIS

(A) WT MYC-Parkin ubiquitinates FLAG-PARIS (lane 3). Parkin mutants (C431F, G430D, Q311X) are unable to efficiently ubiquitinate FLAG-PARIS (lanes 4–7). Ubiquitination (Ub(n)) is indicated on right with brackets, $n = 3$.

(B) Endogenous ubiquitination of PARIS (lane 2) is enhanced with exogenous WT Parkin (lane 3) and it is eliminated with shRNA-Parkin (lane 4). In the presence of shRNA-Parkin, robust ubiquitination of PARIS is observed via coexpression of shRNA-resistant WT parkin (WT^R) but not shRNA-resistant Q311X mutant parkin (Q311X^R), $n = 3$.

(C) 10 μ M MG-132 increases PARIS steady-state levels compared to DMSO control. Bottom panel, relative PARIS levels normalized to β -actin, $n = 3$.

(D) Increasing ratio (1:1 to 4:1) of MYC-Parkin results in decreased steady-state levels of FLAG-PARIS (lanes 1–4). Bottom panel, relative PARIS and parkin levels normalized to β -actin, $n = 3$; regression analysis, $R^2 = 0.9985$, $p < 0.05$.

(E) WT Parkin decreases the steady-state levels of PARIS compared to mutant Q311X parkin or GFP transfected control cells in cyclohexamide (CHX)-chase experiments in SH-SY5Y cells transiently expressing FLAG-PARIS. Bottom panel, relative PARIS levels normalized to β -actin, $n = 3$.

(F) MYC-parkin leads to degradation of FLAG-PARIS at a 4 to 1 ratio, respectively. 10 μ M MG-132 prevents the degradation of FLAG-PARIS and MYC-Q311X parkin has no effect, $n = 3$.

(G) PARIS accumulates after shRNA-Parkin and coexpression of shRNA resistant parkin (MYC-Parkin^R) leads to robust degradation of PARIS, $n = 3$. Data = mean \pm SEM, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$, ANOVA with Student-Newman-Keuls post hoc analysis (E, F, G) or Student's t test (C).

See also Figure S3.

(Figure 3E). Parkin at a 4 to 1 ratio with PARIS leads to a statistically significant reduction in PARIS that is blocked by MG132, whereas the catalytically inactive Q311X parkin fails to reduce PARIS levels (Figure 3F). ShRNA-Parkin leads to a significant increase in the level of PARIS, which is reduced by expression of a shRNA-resistant WT parkin (Figure 3G). These results taken

together suggest that parkin controls the levels of PARIS via the ubiquitin proteasome system.

PARIS Accumulates in the Absence of Parkin Activity

PARIS levels are increased two fold in the cingulate cortex of ARPD patients, which lack functional parkin, versus age-matched

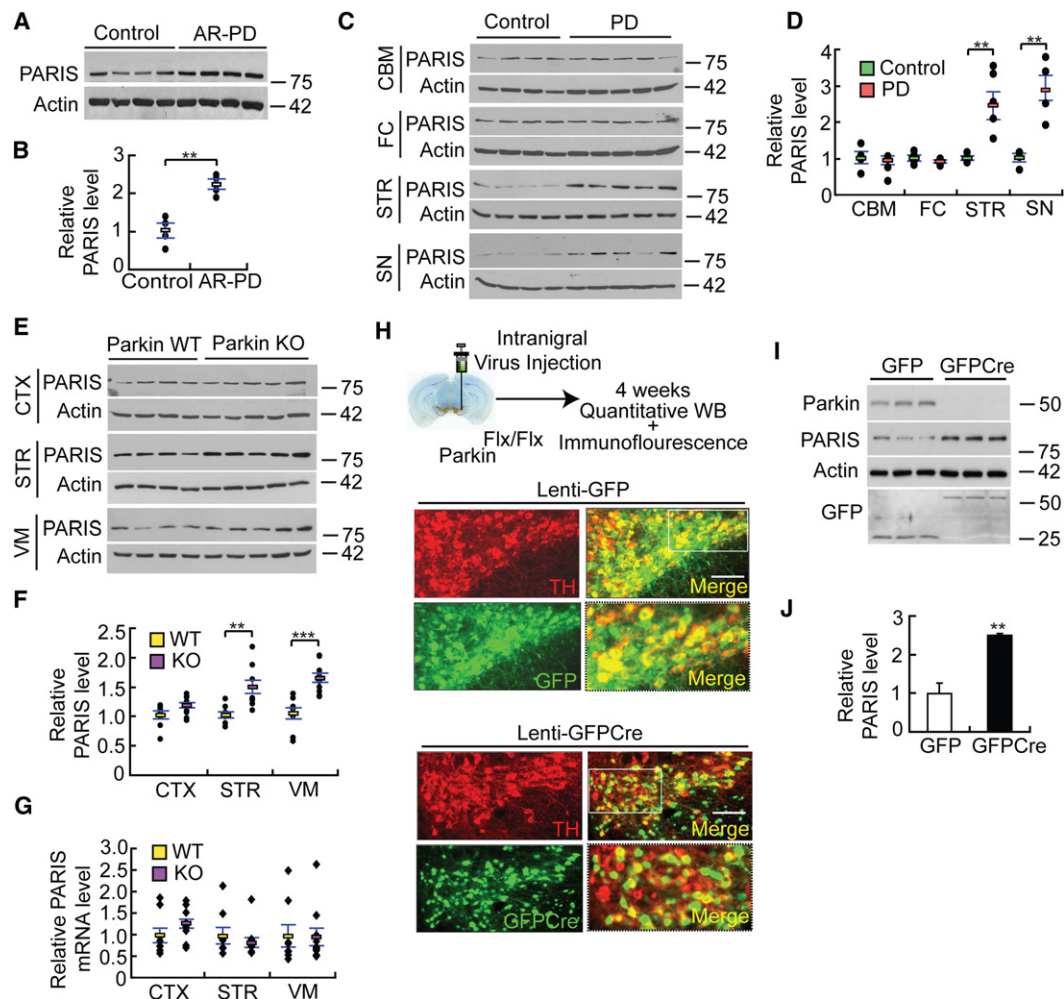


Figure 4. PARIS accumulates in AR-PD, sporadic PD and in animal models of parkin inactivation

(A) Immunoblot analysis of PARIS and β -actin in cingulate cortex from age-matched controls and AR-PD patient brains with parkin mutations. (B) Quantitation of the immunoblots in panel A normalized to β -actin, $n = 4$. (C) PARIS levels in cerebellum (CBM), frontal cortex (FC), striatum (STR) and SN of sporadic PD patient brains compared to age-matched controls. (D) Relative PARIS levels normalized to β -actin in panel B, Controls $n = 4$; PD $n = 5$. (E) Immunoblot analysis of PARIS in cortex (CTX), STR and ventral midbrain (VM) from WT and parkin exon 7 KO 18-24 month old mice. (F) Relative protein levels of PARIS normalized to β -actin for panel E, WT $n = 9$; parkin KO $n = 10$. (G) PARIS mRNA levels in indicated brain regions from WT and parkin exon 7 KO 18-24 month old mice. (H) Top panel, experimental illustration of stereotaxic intranigral virus injection. Bottom panels, immunofluorescent images of TH (red), GFP (green) and merged (yellow) in exon 7 floxed parkin mice ($\text{parkin}^{\text{Flx/Flx}}$) after stereotaxic delivery of Lenti-GFP or Lenti-GFPCre into the SNpc. 84.9 \pm 1.9% and 78.1 \pm 2.6% of TH neurons express GFP and GFPCre, respectively, $n = 3$ per group. Enlarged images in the right bottom panels were taken from the white rectangle region from the merged images of Lenti-GFPCre and Lenti-GFP, bar = 100 μm . (I) Immunoblot analysis of parkin, PARIS, actin and GFP 4 weeks after intranigral Lenti-GFPCre or Lenti-GFP injection into parkin $^{\text{Flx/Flx}}$ mice. (J) Relative protein levels of PARIS normalized to β -actin for panel I. Data = mean \pm SEM, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$, unpaired two-tailed Student's t test (B, J) and ANOVA test with Student-Newman-Keuls post hoc analysis (D, F, G). See also Table S1 and Table S2.

controls (Figures 4A and 4B). Due to the lack of tissue availability, we were not able to assess the levels of PARIS in other brain regions of AR-PD patients. PARIS levels are also increased by more than two fold in both the striatum and the SN of sporadic PD compared to controls (Figures 4C and 4D). We find no alteration in the levels of PARIS mRNA in PD striatum or PD SN versus control striatum and SN indicating that

the increased level of PARIS is not due to a transcriptional effect (see Figure 6A and Figure S5A). PARIS levels are not increased in regions of the brain that are relatively unaffected in PD including the cerebellum and the frontal cortex of sporadic PD patients compared to controls (Figures 4C and 4D) suggesting that the upregulation is primarily within the nigrostriatal pathway.

We next evaluated whether PARIS is increased in germline parkin exon 7 KO mice (Von Coelln et al., 2004). PARIS is modestly upregulated by approximately 48% in the striatum and by 63% in ventral midbrain of germline parkin exon 7 KO mice compared to age matched WT controls, whereas the levels of PARIS in the cortex is not changed (Figures 4E and 4F). The upregulation of PARIS is not due to a transcriptional effect since we find no difference in the level of PARIS mRNA in germline parkin KO ventral midbrain and striatum versus WT ventral midbrain and striatum (Figure 4G).

Since germline parkin exon 7 KO mice lack parkin from the point of conception, it is possible that compensatory mechanisms account for the lack of a more substantial upregulation of PARIS (for review see (Dawson et al., 2010)). To avoid potential developmental compensation, exon 7 was deleted in 6-8 week old conditional parkin KO mice in which exon 7 was flanked by loxP sites (parkin^{Flx/Flx}) by SN stereotactic injection of a GFP-fused Cre recombinase lentivirus (Lenti-GFPCre) and compared to control SN injections of lentivirus expressing GFP (Lenti-GFP) in parkin^{Flx/Flx} mice (Figures 4H and 4I). Four weeks after injection of the lentiviruses, Lenti-GFP and Lenti-GFPCre effectively transduce neurons in the SN including DA neurons (Figure 4H). Lenti-GFPCre leads to almost a complete loss of parkin from the ventral midbrain of parkin^{Flx/Flx} mice compared to Lenti-GFP mice (Figures 4I and 4J). Accompanying the loss of parkin is greater than a two-fold upregulation of PARIS. The upregulation of PARIS in the conditional parkin exon 7 KO model is not due to a transcriptional effect since there is no alteration in PARIS mRNA in the conditional parkin KO ventral midbrain versus WT ventral midbrain (Figure S5E). Thus, the levels of PARIS are increased in conjunction with parkin inactivation and impairment of ubiquitin-mediated proteasomal degradation in sporadic PD, AR-PD and in an animal model of parkin inactivation.

PARIS Is a Transcriptional Repressor of PGC-1 α

Proteins with KRAB domains can function as transcriptional repressors (Witzgall et al., 1994). GAL4-BD fused PARIS leads to decreased luciferase activity from a 5 X GAL4-luciferase reporter construct, which is restored by coexpression of WT parkin, but not Q311X mutant parkin (Figure S4A). To identify the PARIS DNA-binding consensus sequence, a chimeric protein containing the zinc finger domain (ZF) of PARIS (amino acids, 453–589) fused in frame to glutathione-S-transferase (GST), GST-ZF-PARIS, was used in a cyclic amplification and selection of targets (CAST) assay (Figure 5A) (Funk and Wright, 1992; Shields and Yang, 1998). Immobilized GST-ZF-PARIS was incubated with a pool of oligonucleotides containing 26 random nucleotides. The final pool of oligonucleotides remaining after four rounds of CASTing followed by three rounds of electrophoretic mobility shift assays (EMSA) were cloned, sequenced and analyzed. Alignment of all the sequences using the program MACAW (National Center for Biotechnology Information) reveals a consensus sequence with a core sequence composed of TATTTT (T/G) (Figure 5A). Nineteen out of twenty-four sequences contained the core sequence and 3 out of 19 sequence tags were identified as duplicates indicating this is the primary DNA-binding sequence for PARIS. The TATTTT (T/G) consensus

sequence is an insulin response sequence (IRS) designated the phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (PEPCK)-like motif (PLM) (Daitoku et al., 2003; O'Brien et al., 2001), which is involved in the regulation of transcripts involved in energy metabolism and insulin responsiveness (Mounier and Posner, 2006).

A NCBI survey of IRS/PLM responsive transcripts reveals that members of the PPAR γ coactivator-1 (PGC-1) family of transcriptional coactivators are regulated by IRS sites. PGC-1 α contains three IRS/PLM elements within its 5'-promoter region (Figure 5B). The activity of the 1kb human PGC-1 α promoter is decreased approximately 40% in the presence of PARIS, which is rescued by parkin overexpression (Figure 5B). Similar results are observed with the 2 Kb mouse PGC-1 α promoter (Figure S4B). The familial parkin mutant, Q311X, has minimal effects on the PGC-1 α promoter (Figure 5B). PARIS represses PGC-1 α promoter activity by binding to the IRS sites, since it fails to inhibit the reporter in which the three IRS sites are deleted in the context of the PGC-1 α promoter-reporter construct (Figure 5B).

Individual IRS site mutants (IRS1-M, IRS2-M, IRS3-M) within the PGC-1 α reporter that disrupt PARIS binding to the PGC-1 α promoter as determined by EMSA (see Figure 5C) and a promoter construct, IRS123-M, containing all three mutations were evaluated in the promoter reporter assay (Figure S4C). IRS1-M and IRS3-M substantially reduce PGC-1 α reporter promoter activity, whereas IRS2-M increases the activity (Figure S4C). PARIS overexpression inhibits IRS1-M, IRS2-M, IRS3-M PGC-1 α reporter promoter activity suggesting that PARIS binds to and regulates all three sites (Figure S4C) as indicated from the EMSA assays (Figure 5C).

EMSA shows that PARIS binds to the PGC-1 α IRS elements since GST-PARIS (full length) elicits a shift of [³²P]-labeled oligonucleotides containing the IRS1, IRS2, and IRS3 sequences of the PGC-1 α promoter, whereas it fails to cause a shift of IRS1, IRS2 and IRS3 containing a single base substitution within the IRS sequence (Figure 5C). Additionally eight zinc finger mutants of PARIS were assessed for their ability to repress the PGC-1 α reporter promoter construct (Figure S4D and S4E). M1, M2, M8 PARIS mutants are able to repress PGC-1 α reporter promoter activity, similar to WT PARIS. M3, M4, M5, M6 PARIS mutants partially repress PGC-1 α reporter promoter activity, whereas the M7 (C571A) PARIS mutant has no effect on PGC-1 α reporter promoter activity. The M7 GST-C571A-PARIS mutant has substantially reduced IRS-binding capacity as determined by EMSA (Figure S4F).

Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) indicates that PARIS binds to the endogenous PGC-1 α promoter in SH-SY5Y cells (Figure 5D) and mouse brain (Figure 5E). PARIS also binds to the endogenous PGC-1 α promoter in human brain (Figure 5F) and consistent with its upregulation in PD striatum (see Figures 4C and 4D) there is enhanced PARIS occupancy of endogenous PGC-1 α in PD striatum compared to control (Figure 5G). We performed luciferase reporter assay in SH-SY5Y cells and ChIP assays in PD versus control striatum and SH-SY5Y cells with phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase (PEPCK) (Figure S4G) and glucose-6-phosphatase (G6Pase) (Figure S4H). The luciferase reporter assay shows that overexpression of PARIS enhances the promoter activity of rat PEPCK, but not mouse

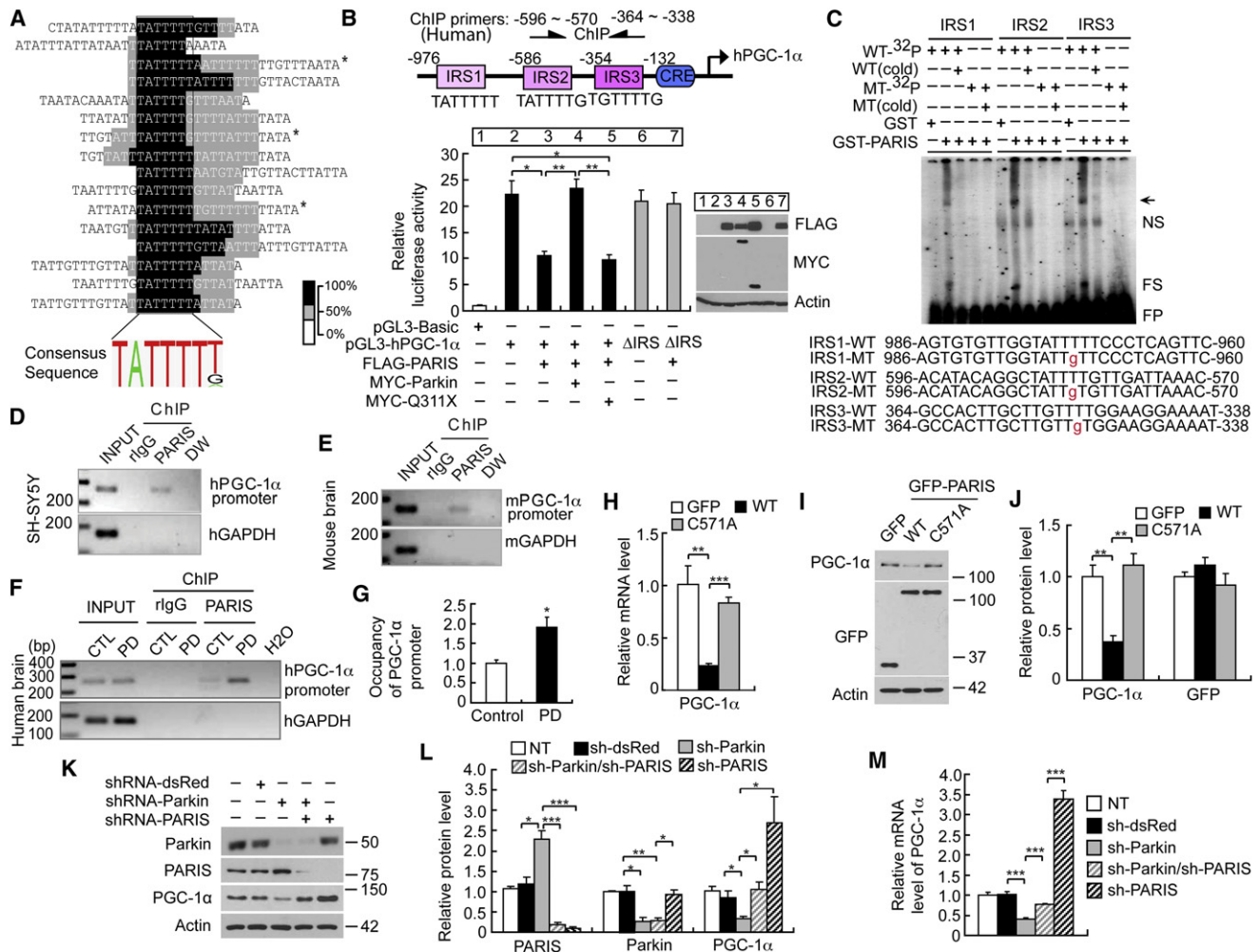


Figure 5. PARIS Acts as Transcriptional Repressor of *PGC-1α*

(A) Identification and MACAW alignment of the PARIS DNA-binding sequence as determined by CASTing. Darker colors represent a greater degree of overlap of the segment pairs (bottom right - % overlap). Asterisk, duplicate sequence tags.

(B) Relative luciferase activity of the 1-kilobase human *PGC-1α* (-992 to +90) compared to *Renilla* luciferase ± PARIS or ± parkin or ± familial mutant Q311X parkin, n = 3. Location of IRS, CRE motifs and oligos for human ChIP (arrows) in the *PGC-1α* promoter construct (top of panel). Immunoblot analysis confirms the expression of FLAG-PARIS, MYC-Parkin and MYC-Q311X parkin (right panel).

(C) EMSA of GST-PARIS of ³²P-labeled WT (WT-³²P) IRS oligonucleotides (IRS1-WT, IRS2-WT, IRS3-WT) of the human *PGC-1α* promoter and ³²P-labeled mutant (T→g) (MT-³²P) IRS oligonucleotides (IRS1-MT, IRS2-MT, IRS3-MT). Unlabeled WT (WT cold) IRS oligonucleotides disrupt the GST-PARIS-DNA protein complexes with the WT-³²P IRS oligonucleotides, n = 3. Unlabeled mutant probes (MT cold) has no effect on mutant (MT-³²P).

(D) PARIS occupies the endogenous *PGC-1α* promoter as determined by ChIP assay with anti-PARIS polyclonal antibodies in SH-SY5Y cells, n = 3.

(E) PARIS occupies the endogenous mouse *PGC-1α* promoter as determined by ChIP in mouse whole brain, n = 3. Mouse specific IRS primers are indicated in Figure S4B.

(F) ChIP assay of endogenous PARIS binding to the IRS region of the human *PGC-1α* promoter in human PD and aged-matched control (CTL) striatum, control n = 3; PD n = 4.

(G) Quantitation of ChIP in panel F. Human specific IRS primers for D and F are indicated in panel B.

(H) Real-time qRT-PCR of *PGC-1α*, GFP and β-actin following transient transfection of GFP, GFP-PARIS or GFP-C571A PARIS mutant, n = 4.

(I) Immunoblot analysis of *PGC-1α*, GFP and β-actin following transient transfection of GFP, GFP-PARIS or GFP-C571A PARIS mutant, n = 4.

(J) Quantitation of the immunoblots in panel I normalized to β-actin, n = 4.

(K) Immunoblot analysis of parkin, PARIS, *PGC-1α* and β-actin in double-knockdown experiments via lentiviral transduction of shRNA-parkin and/or shRNA-PARIS in SH-SY5Y cells, n = 3.

(L) Quantitation of the immunoblots in panel K normalized to β-actin, n = 3, sh = shRNA.

(M) Relative mRNA levels of *PGC-1α* normalized to GAPDH, n = 3. Quantitative data = mean ± SEM, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001, unpaired two-tailed Student's t test (G), ANOVA with Student-Newman-Keuls post hoc analysis (B, H, J, L, M).

See also Figure S4 and Table S2, Table S3, and Table S5.

G6Pase promoter activity (Figure S4I). The ChIP assay demonstrates that PARIS binds to the endogenous promoter of human *PEPCK* and *G6Pase* in SH-SY5Y cells and in control and PD postmortem striatum (Figure S5J). In contrast to PGC-1 α , there is not enhanced occupancy of the *PEPCK* and *G6Pase* promoter by PARIS. These data suggest that PARIS can bind to the promoter of *PEPCK* and *G6Pase*, but in contrast to PGC-1 α it positively regulates *PEPCK* and it has no appreciable effect on *G6Pase*. Thus, the transcriptional repressive effects of PARIS are relatively specific to PGC-1 α .

GFP-WT-PARIS overexpression leads to approximately a 75% reduction in PGC-1 α mRNA (Figure 5H) and approximately a 60% reduction in protein levels of PGC-1 α (Figures 5I and 5J), whereas the GFP-C571A-PARIS mutant has no effect on PGC-1 α protein or message levels (Figures 5H–5J). Lentiviral shRNA-parkin leads to a two fold increase in the level of PARIS followed by a 66% reduction of PGC-1 α (Figures 5K and 5L). To determine whether the reduction in PGC-1 α levels induced by the absence of parkin is dependent on the presence of PARIS, a double-knockdown experiment was performed by lentiviral shRNA-parkin and/or shRNA-PARIS in SH-SY5Y cells. Knockdown of PARIS prevents the downregulation of PGC-1 α levels induced by parkin knockdown (Figures 5K and 5L). Knockdown of PARIS results in a 3 fold increase in PGC-1 α protein levels (Figures 5K and 5L) and a 3.5 fold increase in PGC-1 α mRNA (Figure 5M). Knockdown of PARIS in the setting of parkin knockdown also prevents the downregulation of PGC-1 α mRNA (Figure 5M). These results taken together indicate that PARIS is a transcriptional repressor that negatively regulates the levels of endogenous PGC-1 α and that the downregulation of PGC-1 α in the absence of parkin is due to the upregulation of PARIS.

Identification of NRF-1 as a Potential In Vivo PGC-1 α Target Gene in PD

PGC-1 α is a transcriptional coactivator that regulates a variety of genes (Lin et al., 2005; St-Pierre et al., 2006). To determine which PGC-1 α target genes are coregulated by PARIS in PD, real-time quantitative RT-PCR (qRT-PCR) was performed on a variety of PGC-1 α target genes in PD SN and striatum. We measured the levels PGC-1 α coregulated genes that play important roles in mitochondrial function and oxidant metabolism including nuclear respiratory factor-1 (NRF-1), copper/zinc superoxide dismutase (SOD1), manganese SOD (SOD2), glutathione peroxidase (GPx1), catalase (CAT), mitochondrial uncoupling proteins (UCP2 and UCP3), mitochondrial transcription factor A (Tfam) and the oxidative phosphorylation regulators, ATP5b, cytochrome C (CytC) and cytochrome C oxidase (COX II and IV) (Figure 6A and Figure S5A). In addition, the levels of other genes containing IRS/PLM in their promoter including *PEPCK*, *G6Pase*, insulin-like-growth-factor-binding protein 1 (IGFBP-1), tyrosine aminotransferase (TAT), and apolipoprotein C III (APOC3) were monitored along with PGC-1 α to assess whether PGC-1 α is selectively affected in PD (Figure 6A and Figure S5A). The levels of PARIS and parkin were also assessed as controls. We find that PGC-1 α and NRF-1 mRNA are downregulated in PD SN and striatum compared to control SN and striatum (Figure 6A and Figure S5A). In PD SN ATP5B is also significantly downregulated and CAT is significantly upregulated (Figure 6A). All other

PGC-1 α dependent genes are not significantly altered (Figure 6A and Figure S5A). In addition there is no significant change in the levels of the IRS/PLM responsive transcripts *PEPCK*, *G6Pase* and *IGFBP-1* (Figure 6A and Figure S5A). TAT and APOC3 are not detectable. No significant alteration in the mRNA level of PARIS and parkin is observed between PD and control SN and striatum (Figure 6A and Figure S5A) indicating that the upregulation in PARIS protein levels (see Figures 4C and 4D) are most likely due to impairment of parkin E3 ubiquitin ligase activity. Moreover, the absence of an alteration in the mRNA levels of PARIS and parkin suggest that the changes in the mRNA levels of PGC-1 α and NRF-1 are specific and not due to the degenerative process that occurs in PD.

As shown above (see Figures 4C and 4D) PARIS protein is upregulated almost 3-fold in PD SN (Figures 6B and 6C) and greater than two-fold in PD striatum (Figure S5B and S5C) compared to control SN and striatum respectively. Accompanying the upregulation of PARIS is the downregulation of PGC-1 α and NRF-1 in SN (Figures 6B and 6C) and striatum (Figures S5B and S5C). There is a trend toward redistribution of parkin from the soluble to insoluble fraction in SN (Figures 6B and 6C) and parkin shifts from the soluble to insoluble fraction in PD striatum (Figures S5B and S5C). There is a strong negative correlation between the protein levels of PARIS and PGC-1 α ($R^2 = 0.5195$, $p < 0.05$) and NRF-1 ($R^2 = 0.8015$, $p < 0.01$) in the striatum and between PARIS and PGC-1 α ($R^2 = 0.6955$, $p < 0.05$) and NRF-1 ($R^2 = 0.5979$, $p < 0.05$) in the SN and a positive correlation between PGC-1 α and NRF-1 striatum ($R^2 = 0.6827$, $p < 0.05$) and SN ($R^2 = 0.6488$, $p < 0.05$) (Figure S5D). These results taken together indicate that PARIS accumulates in the nigrostriatal pathway in PD leading to the downregulation of PGC-1 α and the PGC-1 α dependent gene, NRF-1.

Downregulation of PGC-1 α and NRF-1 in Conditional Parkin KO Mice Requires PARIS

In adult conditional parkin KO mice (see Figures 4H–4J) four weeks after Lenti-GFPCre mediated parkin deletion there is a greater than two fold upregulation of PARIS (Figures 6D and 6E and Figures 4H–4J), comparable to that which occurs in sporadic PD SN (see Figures 4C and 4D) and a concomitant downregulation of PGC-1 α and NRF-1 (Figures 6D and 6E). The alteration of PGC-1 α and NRF1 results from the reduction of their mRNA levels (Figure 6F). Moreover, we analyzed the mRNA levels of PGC-1 α target genes in the ventral midbrain of the Lenti-GFPCre-mediated conditional parkin KO and show a significant reduction of PGC-1 α , SOD2, and NRF-1 and no significant alteration in other sampled PGC-1 α regulated transcripts (Figure S5E) similar to what occurs in sporadic PD brain. In addition, the levels of other genes containing IRS/PLM in their promoter including *PEPCK*, *G6Pase*, *IGFBP-1*, TAT, and APOC were monitored. Of the genes containing IRS/PLM in their promoters, only PGC-1 α is significantly downregulated (Figure S5E). The upregulation of PARIS and subsequent downregulation of PGC-1 α and NRF-1 occurs prior to the loss of DA neurons since there is no appreciable loss of DA neurons at 3 months after the Lenti-GFPCre injection (see Figure 6H). Moreover, laser capture microdissection (LCM) was performed prior

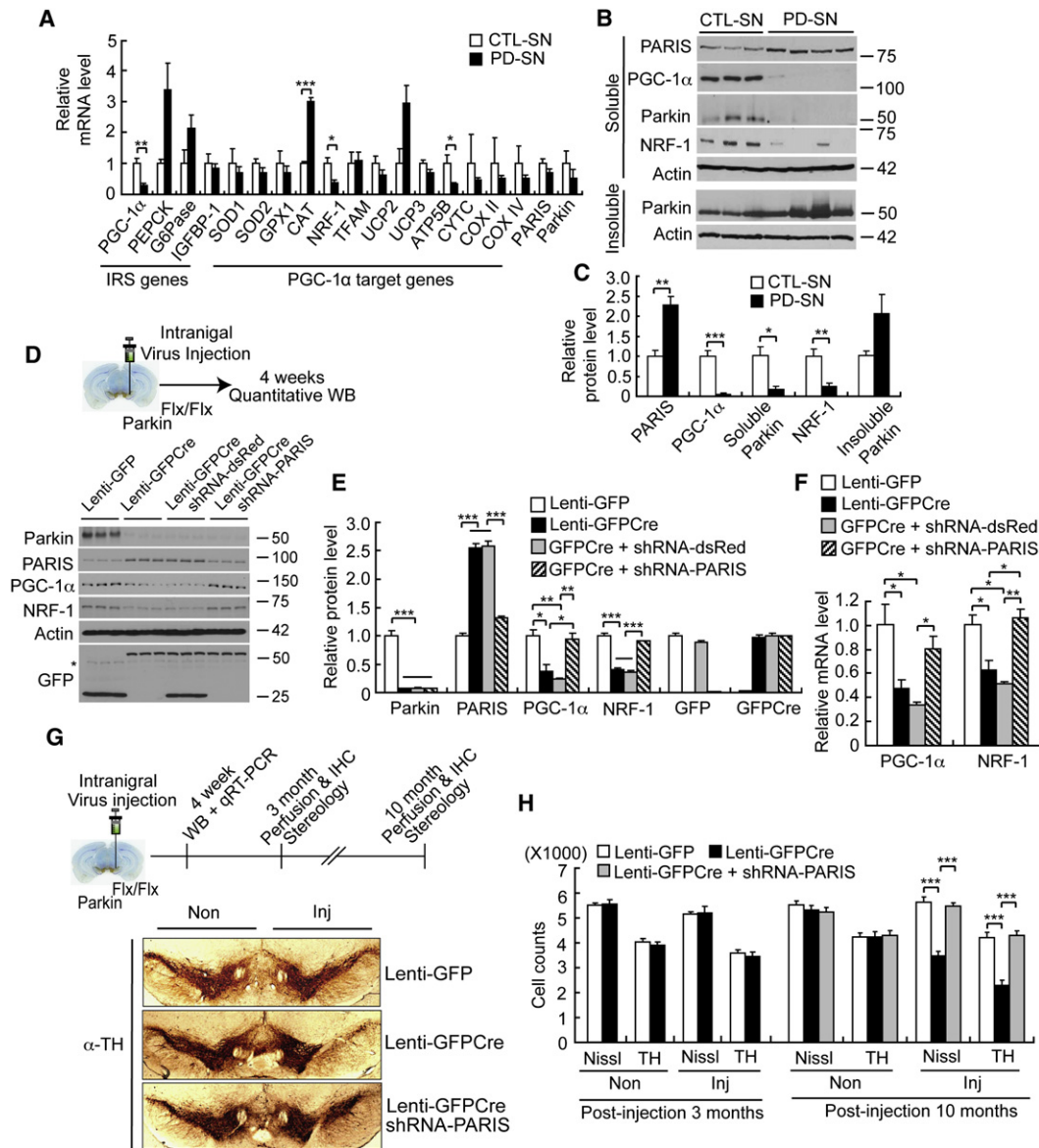


Figure 6. Identification of PGC-1α and NRF-1 as Pathological In Vivo Targets of Accumulated PARIS in PD Brain and Conditional Parkin KO Mice

(A) Real-time qRT-PCR of IRS (PEPCK-like motif)-containing genes and PGC-1α dependent genes in PD SN compared to age-matched CTL-SN normalized to GAPDH, n = 3–4 per group.

(B) Immunoblots of PARIS, PGC-1α, parkin and NRF-1 in soluble and insoluble fractions of PD SN compared to age-matched CTL-SN.

(C) Quantitation of the immunoblots in panel B normalized to β-actin, PD, n = 4; Control, n = 3.

(D) Top panel, experimental illustration of stereotaxic intranigral virus injection. Below are immunoblots of parkin, PARIS, PGC-1α, NRF-1, β-actin and GFP, 4 weeks after stereotactic delivery of Lenti-GFP, Lenti-GFPCre, Lenti-GFPCre + shRNA-dsRed, or Lenti-GFPCre + shRNA-PARIS into exon 7 floxed parkin mice (*parkin*^{Flx/Flx}), n = 3 per group. *nonspecific band.

(E) Quantitation of the immunoblots in panel D normalized to β-actin, n = 3 per group.

(F) The alteration of PGC-1α and NRF1 shown in panel D and E results from transcriptional changes as determined by real-time qRT-PCR, n = 3 per group.

(G) Top panel, experimental illustration of stereotaxic intranigral virus injection. Below is TH immunostaining of representative mice midbrain sections from SN of *parkin*^{Flx/Flx} mice injected with Lenti-GFP, and Lenti-GFPCre ± Lenti-shRNA-PARIS 10 months post-injection of virus.

(H) Stereological assessment of TH and Nissl positive neurons in the SN of *parkin*^{Flx/Flx} mice injected with Lenti-GFP, and Lenti-GFPCre ± Lenti-shRNA-PARIS 3 (n = 3 per group) and 10 months (n = 7 per group) after injection of virus. Data = mean ± SEM, *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 and ***p < 0.001, unpaired two-tailed Student's t test (A and C) and ANOVA with Student-Newman-Keuls post hoc analysis (E, F, and H).

See also Figure S5, Table S4, and Table S5.

to the loss of DA neurons to obtain mRNA from TH positive neurons transduced with GFP-Cre from conditional parkin KO mice 4 weeks after the Lenti-GFPCre injection to ascertain whether the reduction of PGC-1 α is cell autonomous in DA neurons (Figures S5F and S5G). We find a robust reduction of PGC-1 α mRNA in TH-positive DA neurons of conditional parkin KO mice, whereas the levels of PARIS mRNA are unchanged (Figure S5F and S5G). PARIS is only modestly upregulated in germline parkin exon 7 KO mice (also see Figures 4E and 4F). PGC-1 α and NRF-1 protein levels in germline parkin exon 7 KO mice are comparable to those of WT mice (Figures S5H and S5I). Thus, germline deletion of parkin apparently leads to compensatory changes that prevent substantial alterations in the levels of PGC-1 α and NRF-1.

We further developed the Cre-flox conditional parkin exon 7 KO model by introducing lentiviral shRNA-PARIS along with lenti-GFPCre into parkin^{Flox/Flox} mice to address whether the changes in PGC-1 α and NRF-1 are due to PARIS (Figures 6D–6F). Coadministration of lentiviral shRNA-PARIS along with Lenti-GFPCre prevents the changes in PGC-1 α and NRF-1 protein and mRNA as compared to control lentiviral shRNA-dsRed plus Lenti-GFPCre (Figures 6D–6F). These results taken together indicate that PARIS accumulates in the nigrostriatal pathway in PD and in models of parkin inactivation leading to the downregulation of PGC-1 α and the PGC-1 α dependent gene, NRF-1. These changes in PGC-1 α and NRF-1 due to the loss of parkin are cell autonomous and precede the loss of DA neurons and are due to the upregulation of PARIS, since knock-down of PARIS prevents these changes. Moreover, since deletion of parkin from adult mice leads to similar events that occur in sporadic PD, it is likely that the absence and/or inactivation of parkin in PD leads to PARIS upregulation and impairment of PGC-1 α signaling.

Neurodegeneration in Conditional Parkin KO Mice Requires PARIS

Conditional KO of parkin leads to a significant reduction in tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) positive and Nissl stained DA neurons 10 months after stereotaxic injection of Lenti-GFPCre into the SN of 6- to 8-week-old parkin^{Flox/Flox} mice compared to parkin^{Flox/Flox} mice injected with control Lenti-GFP (Figures 6G and 6H). The loss of DA neurons is progressive, since there is no substantial loss of DA neurons after 3 months (Figure 6H). PARIS is required for the loss of DA neurons in conditional parkin KO mice, since coadministration of lentiviral shRNA-PARIS along with Lenti-GFPCre significantly reduces the loss of DA neurons due to conditional KO of parkin (Figures 6G and 6H). Taken together these results indicate that conditional KO of parkin in adult mice leads to degeneration of DA neurons and the upregulation of PARIS is necessary to contribute to the demise of DA neurons.

Overexpression of PARIS Kills Dopamine Neurons In Vivo: Restoration by Parkin and PGC-1 α

A PARIS overexpression model was developed in which AAV1-PARIS was stereotactically injected into the SN of C57Bl/6 mice and compared to mice injected with control AAV1-GFP virus (Figure 7). Stereotactic intranigral injection of

AAV1 effectively transduces the entire SN (Figure 7A). One month after stereotactic injection of the viruses, AAV1 mediated overexpression of PARIS leads to a greater than two-fold upregulation of PARIS levels in the SN of mice (Figures 7B and 7C) and it has no effect on parkin levels (Figures 7B and 7C). Accompanying the increase in PARIS levels is a concomitant downregulation of PGC-1 α and NRF-1 protein levels (Figures 7B and 7C).

PARIS overexpression leads to a greater than 40% reduction in TH positive and Nissl stained DA neurons positive neurons (Figure 7D and Figure 7E). We do not observe any substantial decrement in GABAergic neurons as assessed by GAD65/67 immunoreactivity via immunohistochemistry (Figure S6A) or via immunoblot (Figures S6B and S6C) in AAV1-PARIS versus AAV1-GFP transduced SN, indicating that PARIS overexpression is selectively detrimental to DA neurons. Coadministration of AAV1-Parkin with AAV1-PARIS prevents the loss of dopamine neurons induced by PARIS overexpression (Figures 7D and 7E). Lentiviral PGC-1 α also prevents the loss of DA neurons induced by PARIS overexpression (Figures 7D and 7E). AAV1-mediated overexpression of PARIS was confirmed by immunoblot analysis and reduces PGC-1 α and NRF-1 levels by 52% and 60%, respectively. These reductions are restored by co-overexpression of parkin or PGC-1 α (Figures 7F and 7G). These results indicate that PARIS overexpression is sufficient to downregulate PGC-1 α , NRF-1 and selectively kill DA neurons through a PGC-1 α dependent mechanism.

DISCUSSION

PARIS (ZNF746) Is a Parkin Substrate

PARIS fulfills several criteria for a parkin substrate and in the absence of parkin activity in PD it accumulates making it an attractive pathogenic substrate. In sporadic PD, PARIS only accumulates in the striatum and SN. The selective inactivation of parkin in the striatum and SN in sporadic PD through nitrosative and dopaminergic stress (Chung et al., 2004; LaVoie et al., 2005) and c-Abl phosphorylation (Ko et al., 2010) most likely accounts for the accumulation of PARIS. Similarly, in parkin exon 7 KO mice, PARIS is only upregulated in the striatum and SN. However, PARIS accumulates in the cingulate cortex of AR-PD brains, suggesting that parkin can regulate the expression of PARIS outside the striatum and SN. Whether there is a differential regional or temporal upregulation of PARIS in AR-PD brains is not known as tissue from these areas was unavailable for analysis. The lack of an upregulation in the cortex of parkin exon 7 mice, suggests that there may differential and selective regulatory mechanisms in the cortex versus the striatum and SN.

PARIS Is a Transcriptional Repressor of PGC-1 α

PARIS is a member of the family of KRAB zinc-finger proteins (KRAB-ZFPs) transcriptional repressors (Looman et al., 2002). Homologs of PARIS exist in simpler organisms suggesting that PARIS function may be evolutionarily conserved. PARIS seems to bind exclusively to IRS/PLM motifs, which provide an important site of regulation of a variety of IRS/PLM responsive proteins (Daitoku et al., 2003; Mounier and Posner, 2006; O'Brien

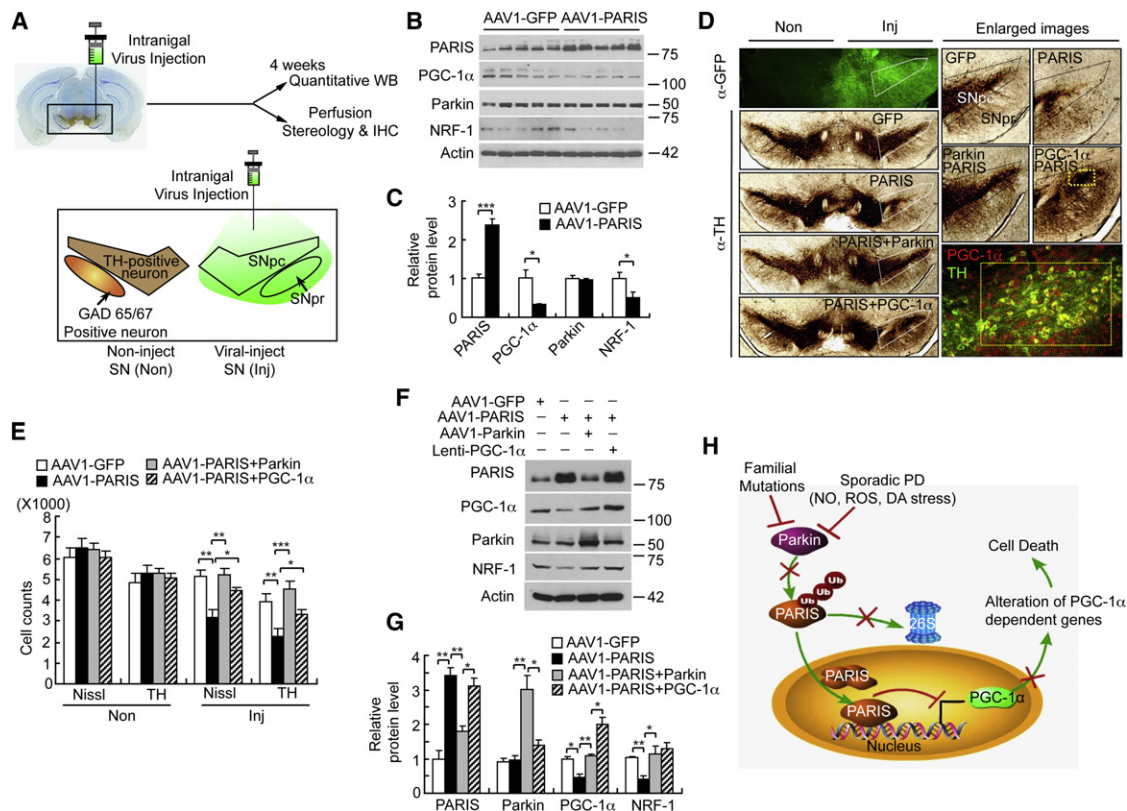


Figure 7. Introduction of AAV1-Parkin or Lenti-PGC-1 α in Mice SN Protects from AAV1-PARIS-Mediated Selective Dopaminergic Neuronal Toxicity

(A) Schematic illustration of intranigral viral injection and transduced brain regions.

(B) Immunoblot analysis of PARIS, PGC-1 α , parkin and NRF-1 four-weeks post intranigral injection of AAV1-PARIS, $n = 5$ per group.

(C) Quantitation of the immunoblots in panel B normalized to β -actin.

(D) TH staining of a representative section of mice injected with AAV1-GFP, AAV1-PARIS \pm AAV1-parkin or AAV1-PARIS \pm Lenti-PGC-1 α . Each panel shows the noninjected side (Non) and contralateral injected side (Inj) and white pentagonal box indicates the SNpc. Enlarged images containing SNpc and SNpr are shown on the right panels. AAV1 encoding GFP was used as transduction control in all injection procedures. Broad regions including SNpc and SNpr were successfully transduced (left top panel). In right bottom panel, yellow rectangle indicates the region that PARIS and lenti-PGC-1 α cotransduced. Approximately 30% of the SNpc was transduced with lenti-PGC-1 α and this is the region, which is protected from PARIS toxicity, $n = 6$ per group.

(E) Stereological TH, Nissl-positive neuronal counting, $n = 6$ per group.

(F) Immunoblot analysis of PARIS, PGC-1 α , parkin and NRF-1, $n = 3$.

(G) Quantitation of the immunoblots in panel F normalized to β -actin.

(H) Parkin-PARIS-PGC-1 α pathway as a model in PD. Endogenous PARIS acts to maintain the balance of PGC-1 α levels. In PD, parkin is inactivated by diverse insults such as familial mutations, reactive oxygen species (ROS), nitrosative (NO) and dopamine (DA) stress and PARIS accumulates. Accumulated PARIS continuously inhibits PGC-1 α transcription leading to reduction in PGC-1 α dependent genes. Ultimately this situation results in neurodegeneration in PD. Data = mean \pm SEM. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$; ANOVA with the Student-Newman-Keuls post hoc test.

See also Figure S6.

et al., 2001). Our studies reveal that PGC-1 α levels are potently and selectively regulated by PARIS, consistent with the observation that PGC-1 α transcription is controlled by IRS/PLM motifs (Finck and Kelly, 2006). In PD SN and striatum and conditional parkin KO midbrain, PGC-1 α is the only IRS/PLM regulated gene that is downregulated suggesting that PARIS selectively represses PGC-1 α expression in PD.

Notably PARIS is a physiological transcriptional repressor of PGC-1 α , which directly and endogenously occupies the cis-regulatory elements of PGC-1 α . PGC-1 α is a transcriptional coactivator that controls the transcription of many genes involved in cellular metabolism including mitochondrial biogen-

esis and respiration and ROS metabolism (Finck and Kelly, 2006; St-Pierre et al., 2006). The levels of PGC-1 α dependent genes are controlled in large part by the nature and composition of the PGC-1 α transcriptional coactivator complex (Finck and Kelly, 2006). The PGC-1 α dependent gene, NRF-1, appears to be particularly susceptible to the inhibitory effects of PARIS.

It is likely that there is not only a PARIS transcriptional repressor protein complex that plays important regulatory roles in PARIS-mediated transcriptional repression and specificity but the repression of PARIS relies on the genomic context rather than simple IRS motif. In addition, under certain contexts it appears as though PARIS can act a transcriptional activator.

Consistent with this notion are our observations that PARIS can bind the PEPCK or G6Pase endogenous promoters via ChIP and it has no effect on G6Pase promoter-reporter activity, but enhances PEPCK promoter-reporter activity. DNA response elements can function as allosteric effectors that determine the transcriptional activity of regulators, explaining that regulators may activate transcription in the context of one gene, yet repress transcription in another (Lefstin and Yamamoto, 1998). Indeed, the IRS motifs in the *PGC-1 α* promoter are organized differently than the IRS motifs of the *PEPCK* and *G6Pase* promoters, which may, in part account for the ability of PARIS to act as both a repressor and an activator. Other IRS/PLM responsive genes are likely to be regulated by PARIS and the identification of these genes, their potential regulation by PARIS and their potential role in PD requires additional study.

Dopaminergic Degeneration in Conditional Parkin KO Mice

Germline deletion of parkin using a variety of approaches created parkin KO mice with minimal phenotypes and no loss of DA neurons (Goldberg et al., 2003; Von Coelln et al., 2004). A number of reasons were recently put forward regarding the lack of overt degeneration of DA neurons in genetic animal models of PD including compensatory mechanisms (Dawson et al., 2010). Similar compensatory mechanisms are likely to occur in PD (Bezard et al., 2003; Palop et al., 2006), and compensation accounts, in part, for the age-dependence of PD. The ultimate failure of these compensatory mechanisms contributes to neurodegeneration.

Since, our germline parkin exon 7 KO mice (Von Coelln et al., 2004) do not have degeneration of DA neurons, we generated conditional parkin exon 7 KO mice and deleted parkin from adult mice to avoid developmental compensation. Similar to germline deletion of parkin, embryonic deletion of glial-cell-line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) had no deleterious effects on DA neurons (Pascual et al., 2008). However, conditional KO of GDNF in adult animals using a tamoxifen sensitive Cre-Lox recombination unmasked the “true physiologic action of GDNF” and led to mice with profound degeneration of catecholaminergic neurons (Pascual et al., 2008), indicating that developmental compensation can be overcome by deleting genes in the DA system in adulthood (for review see (Dawson et al., 2010)). Similar to the adult GDNF deleted mice, we observed progressive loss of DA neurons when parkin is deleted in adult mice. PARIS levels increase in parkin conditional KO mice similar to levels in AR-PD brain and in sporadic PD SN. Accompanying the upregulation of PARIS is downregulation of *PGC-1 α* and NRF in conditional KO mice similar to the downregulation in sporadic PD striatum and SN. Consistent with the notion that compensation occurs in the germline parkin KO mice is the observation that PARIS is only modestly elevated and there is no alteration in the levels of *PGC-1 α* and NRF and there is no loss of DA neurons.

Parkin, PARIS, *PGC-1 α* , and Neurodegeneration

We cannot be certain that PARIS is the sole substrate or mechanism that contributes to DA neuron degeneration following parkin inactivation. Recent studies suggest that PINK1 in a mitochondrial membrane potential-dependent manner signals

and recruits parkin through as of yet unclear mechanisms from the cytoplasm to the mitochondria to initiate degradation of damaged mitochondria through autophagy (mitophagy) (Vives-Bauza and Przedborski, 2010). Since *PGC-1 α* and NRF-1 are major transcriptional regulators of mitochondrial biogenesis (Finck and Kelly, 2006; St-Pierre et al., 2006; Ventura-Clapier et al., 2008; Wu et al., 1999), it is conceivable that when parkin decreases the number of mitochondria through mitophagy in response to mitochondrial damage, it is counter balanced by downregulation of PARIS levels as a homeostatic mechanism to increase mitochondrial size and number through regulation of *PGC-1 α* and NRF-1 levels. The contribution of other parkin substrates that are regulated by the UPS and accumulate in AR-PD, sporadic PD and models of parkin inactivation, such as the aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase interacting multifunctional protein type 2 (AIMP2) also known as p38/JTV-1 (Corti et al., 2003; Ko et al., 2005) and far upstream element-binding protein 1 (FBP-1) (Ko et al., 2006), as well as others are not known. Additional substrates and mechanisms will need to be evaluated in future studies to determine their relative contributions to DA neuron degeneration due to parkin inactivation. However, we can be confident that PARIS upregulation is necessary and sufficient to cause DA neuron degeneration in models of parkin inactivation and that maintaining *PGC-1 α* function is beneficial. Indeed *PGC-1 α* has been implicated in other models of PD (St-Pierre et al., 2006). Moreover, *PGC-1 α* -responsive genes are underexpressed in microdissected dopaminergic neurons of PD suggesting that the alteration of *PGC-1 α* might be a cause of PD pathogenesis, not the consequence (Zheng et al., 2010).

Herein, we hypothesize a model that accumulated PARIS in the setting of parkin's inactivation represses *PGC-1 α* expression leading to neurodegeneration. Consistent with this hypothesis are the observations that the reduction in *PGC-1 α* levels and neurodegeneration are substantially reduced by knocking down PARIS levels in the setting of parkin inactivation. Since PARIS is likely to regulate other genes, the Parkin-PARIS-*PGC-1 α* pathway is one potential contributory mechanism to PD pathogenesis. This parkin-PARIS-*PGC-1 α* neurodegenerative pathway ultimately results in the selective vulnerability of dopamine neurons and accounts, in part, for the neurodegeneration in PD (Figure 7H). Further study is required to determine the full implications of the parkin-PARIS-*PGC-1 α* neurodegenerative pathway in PD. Nonetheless, our results suggest that parkin inactivation acting through PARIS and downregulation of *PGC-1 α* contributes to the pathogenesis of PD.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Yeast Two-Hybrid Screening

Saccharomyces cerevisiae MaV203 was transformed with pDBLeu-R1-parkin, and 3×10^6 stable transformants were further transformed with 15 μ g of pPC86 human brain cDNA library (Life Tech/GIBCO). Transformants were selected and confirmed according to the manufacturer's instructions as previously described (Zhang et al., 2000).

Antibodies

Polyclonal PARIS antibodies were generated as described in supplemental information. Primary antibodies used include the following: goat anti-*PGC-1 α* (K-15, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), mouse anti-*PGC-1 α* (4C1.3,

Calbiochem), goat anti-NRF1 (A-19, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), rabbit anti-NRF1 (ab34682, Abcam), mouse anti-parkin (Park8, Cell Signaling), rabbit anti-TH (Novus Biologicals), rabbit anti-glutamate decarboxylase (GAD) 65&67 (Millipore), rabbit anti-GFP (ab661, Abcam), mouse anti-GFP (ab1218, Abcam); Secondary antibodies used include Biotin-SP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit (Jackson ImmunoResearch lab), donkey anti-goat-Cy3, donkey anti-rabbit-Cy2/Cy3, donkey anti-mouse-Cy2 for immunostaining.

Plasmid Constructions

Full-length parkin, and deletion mutants, Q311X, R42P, R275W, G430D and C431F parkin, HA-ubiquitin, PARIS, PARIS deletion and point mutations, GST-PARIS, ZNF398 vector were constructed as described in supplemental information. Construct integrity was verified by sequencing. Lentiviral pLV-PGC-1 α plasmid was kindly provided by Dr. Dimitri Krainc (Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Charlestown, USA), MYC-tagged XIAP was generously given from Dr. Kenny K. K. Chung (Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay, Hong Kong).

Cell culture and Transfection

Human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells (ATCC, Manassas, VA) were grown in DMEM containing 10% FBS and antibiotics in a humidified 5% CO₂/95% air atmosphere at 37°C. For transient transfection, cells were transfected with indicated amounts of target vector using Lipofectamine Plus (Invitrogen), according to manufacturer's instructions. For coimmunoprecipitation from cell cultures, SH-SY5Y cells were transfected with 2 μ g of each plasmid, unless otherwise indicated in supplemental information. For the ubiquitination assay, SH-SY5Y cells were transiently transfected with 2 μ g of pRK5-Myc-tagged parkin, Myc-tagged parkin (C431F, G430D, R275W, Q311X) pCMV-FLAG-PARIS, and 2 μ g of pMT123-HA-ubiquitin plasmids for 48 hr. For the luciferase assay SH-SY5Y cells were transiently transfected with pCMV-empty vector or pCMV-FLAG-PARIS with either wild-type or Q311X parkin, or pGL3-Basic, pGL3-PGC-1 α promoter-Luciferase, or pGL3-PGC-1 α promoter deletion mutant (a gift from Akyoshi Fukamizu, University of Tsukuba, Japan) (Daitoku et al., 2003) for firefly Luciferase assay and 0.1 μ g pRL-TK vector (Promega) for *Renilla* luciferase control.

Immunocytochemistry and Immunoblot Analysis

Immunocytochemistry and immunoblot analysis was performed as described in the supplemental information.

In vitro Interaction and Ubiquitination Assays

GST-PARIS and His-Parkin were used in vitro interaction and ubiquitination assays as described in the supplemental information.

CAST, EMSA, ChIP, qRT-PCR Assays

We followed a previous published protocol with modification for CAST (Cyclic Amplification and Selection of Targets) (Voz et al., 2000) as described in the supplemental information. GST, GST-PARIS, GST-C571A-PARIS were used for electrophoretic mobility shift assays (EMSA) as described in the supplemental information. Chromatin immunoprecipitation was carried out according to the manufacturer's instruction as described in the supplemental information. Primers used for real-time qRT-PCR are listed in Table S4.

Conditional Parkin Knockout

To generate Cre-flox conditional model of parkin knock out, a lentiviral vector expressing GFP fused Cre recombinase (Lenti-GFPCre) was stereotactically introduced into exon 7 floxed parkin mice (parkin^{Flox/Flox}) using the coordinates in Supplemental Information. Furthermore lentiviral shRNA-PARIS was coadministered along with Lenti-GFPCre to demonstrate whether the changes in PGC-1 α and NRF-1 are due to PARIS.

Statistics

Quantitative data are presented as the mean \pm SEM. Statistical significance was either assessed via an unpaired two-tailed Student's t test or an ANOVA test with Student-Newman-Keuls post hoc analysis. Assessments were considered significant with a $p < 0.05$.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Information includes Extended Experiment Procedures, six figures, and five tables and can be found with this article online at doi:10.1016/j.cell.2011.02.010.

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